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=> d hist

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:47:49 ON 19 NOV 2003)

     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, MEDLINE, WPIDS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT
     17:48:00 ON 19 NOV 2003
L1           933 S 1-PALMITOYL-2-OLEOYL-SN-GLYCERO-3-PHOSPHOCHOLINE
L2             6 S L1 AND SYPHILIS
L3             9 S L1 AND ANTIGEN
L4            21 S  TETRAMYRISTOYL
L5             9 DUP REM L4 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:47:49 ON 19 NOV 2003

=> FIL BIOSIS, CAPLUS, MEDLINE, WPIDS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.21       0.21

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FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 17:48:00 ON 19 NOV 2003
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=> s 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine
   4 FILES SEARCHED...
L1          933 1-PALMITOYL-2-OLEOYL-SN-GLYCERO-3-PHOSPHOCHOLINE

=> s l1 and syphilis
L2            6 L1 AND SYPHILIS

=> d l2 1-6 ibib abs

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 6  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:   2000:334114  BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    PREV200000334114
TITLE:              Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the antigen
                    used by the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory test for
                    serodiagnosis of syphilis.
AUTHOR(S):          Castro, Arnold R. [Reprint author]; Morrill, William E.;
                    Shaw, Walter A.; Gale, David C.; Park, Mahin M.;
                    Peregrino-Ferreira, Luiz A.; Bazzo, Maria L.; Pope,
                    Victoria
CORPORATE SOURCE:   Division of AIDS, STD, and TB Laboratory Research, Centers
                    for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Rd.,
                    Atlanta, GA, 30333, USA
SOURCE:             Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology, (July, 2000)
                    Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 658-661. print.
                    ISSN: 1071-412X.
DOCUMENT TYPE:      Article
LANGUAGE:           English
ENTRY DATE:         Entered STN: 10 Aug 2000
                    Last Updated on STN: 7 Jan 2002
AB   The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test is a
     microflocculation test for syphilis that uses an antigen
     containing cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol.  For more than 50
     years, the preparation of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test
     has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and
```

purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a VDRL antigen using synthetic tetramyristoyl cardiolipin and synthetic **1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine** (lecithin) was as specific in detecting **syphilis** as a VDRL antigen made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a VDRL antigen made with natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compounds, with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL antigen. Because this antigen is the basic ingredient in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL antigen should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:881429 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:41088
TITLE: Method for detecting **syphilis** using synthetic antigens
INVENTOR(S): Pope, Victoria; Castro, Arnold R.; Morrill, William E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Government of the United States of America, Represented by the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000075666	A1	20001214	WO 2000-US15828	20000608
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1185872	A1	20020313	EP 2000-939708	20000608
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 2000011449	A	20020319	BR 2000-11449	20000608
JP 2003501662	T2	20030114	JP 2001-501890	20000608

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-138192P P 19990609
WO 2000-US15828 W 20000608

AB An antigen compn. and method for the detection of antibodies to Treponema pallidum and the diagnosis of **syphilis** are described. The antigen compn. contains synthetic cardiolipin and synthetic lecithin. The antigen compn. may addnl. contain cholesterol and an alc. The antigen compn. is useful as an immunoreagent in immunoassays for the detection of antibodies assocd. with T. pallidum infection. The methods are sensitive and specific for T. pallidum infection.
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:537109 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:128134
TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the antigen used by the venereal disease research laboratory test for serodiagnosis of **syphilis**
AUTHOR(S): Castro, Arnold R.; Morrill, William E.; Shaw, Walter A.; Gale, David C.; Park, Mahin M.; Peregrino-Ferreira, Luiz A.; Bazzo, Maria L.; Pope, Victoria
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of AIDS, STD, and TB Laboratory Research, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, 30333, USA
SOURCE: Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology (2000), 7(4), 658-661
CODEN: CDIMEN; ISSN: 1071-412X
PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The Venereal Disease Research Lab. (VDRL) test is a microflocculation test for **syphilis** that uses an antigen contg. cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50 yr, the prepn. of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a VDRL antigen using synthetic tetramyristoyl cardiolipin and synthetic **1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine** (lecithin) was as specific in detecting **syphilis** as a VDRL antigen made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 diln. more than a titer obtained with a VDRL antigen made with natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compds., with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL antigen. Because this antigen is the basic ingredient in the prepn. of non-treponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL antigen should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000425594 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20342558 PubMed ID: 10882668
TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the antigen used by the venereal disease research laboratory test for serodiagnosis of **syphilis**.
AUTHOR: Castro A R; Morrill W E; Shaw W A; Gale D C; Park M M; Peregrino-Ferreira L A; Bazzo M L; Pope V
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of AIDS, STD, and TB Laboratory Research, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, USA.. ajc5@cdc.gov
SOURCE: CLINICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY IMMUNOLOGY, (2000 Jul) 7 (4) 658-61.
Journal code: 9421292. ISSN: 1071-412X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200009
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000922
Last Updated on STN: 20000922

Entered Medline: 20000912

AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test is a microflocculation test for **syphilis** that uses an antigen containing cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50 years, the preparation of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a VDRL antigen using synthetic tetramyristoyl cardiolipin and synthetic **1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine** (lecithin) was as specific in detecting **syphilis** as a VDRL antigen made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a VDRL antigen made with natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compounds, with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL antigen. Because this antigen is the basic ingredient in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL antigen should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 6 EMBASE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000255565 EMBASE

TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the antigen used by the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory test for serodiagnosis of **syphilis**.

AUTHOR: Castro A.R.; Morrill W.E.; Shaw W.A.; Gale D.C.; Park M.M.; Peregrino- Ferreira L.A.; Bazzo M.L.; Pope V.

CORPORATE SOURCE: A.R. Castro, Div. of AIDS, STD, and TB Lab. Res., Centers for Dis. Control and Prev., Mail Stop D-13, 1600 Clifton Rd., Atlanta, GA 30333, United States. ajc@cdc.gov

SOURCE: Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology, (2000) 7/4 (658-661).
Refs: 13
ISSN: 1071-412X CODEN: CDIMEN

COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test is a microflocculation test for **syphilis** that uses an antigen containing cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50 years, the preparation of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a VDRL antigen using synthetic tetramyristoyl cardiolipin and synthetic **1-palmitoyl- 2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine** (lecithin) was as specific in detecting **syphilis** as a VDRL antigen made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a VDRL antigen made with natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compounds, with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL antigen. Because this antigen is the basic ingredient in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL antigen should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 6 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON ISI on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:523021 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 332AT
TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the antigen used by the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory Test for serodiagnosis of **syphilis**
AUTHOR: Castro A R (Reprint); Morrill W E; Shaw W A; Gale D C; Park M M; PeregrinoFerreira L A; Bazzo M L; Pope V
CORPORATE SOURCE: CTR DIS CONTROL & PREVENT, DIV AIDS STD, 1600 CLIFTON RD, MAIL STOP D-13, ATLANTA, GA 30333 (Reprint); CTR DIS CONTROL & PREVENT, TB LAB RES, ATLANTA, GA 30333; GEORGIA DEPT HUMAN RESOURCES LAB, ATLANTA, GA; AVANTI POLAR LIPIDS INC, ALABASTER, AL; UNIV FED SANTA CATARINA, FLORIANOPOLIS, SC, BRAZIL
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA; BRAZIL
SOURCE: CLINICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY IMMUNOLOGY, (JUL 2000) Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 658-661.
Publisher: AMER SOC MICROBIOLOGY, 1752 N ST NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036-2904.
ISSN: 1071-412X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: LIFE
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 13
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test is a microflocculation test for **syphilis** that uses an antigen containing cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol, For more than 50 years, the preparation of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range, In our studies, we found that a VDRL antigen using synthetic tetramyristoyl cardiolipin and synthetic **1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine** (lecithin) was as specific in detecting **syphilis** as a VDRL antigen made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a VDRL antigen made with natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compounds, with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL antigen, Because this antigen is the basic ingredient in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL antigen should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

=> s l1 and antigen
L3 9 L1 AND ANTIGEN

=> d l3 1-9 ibib abs

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:334114 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000334114
TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the **antigen** used by the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory test for serodiagnosis of syphilis.
AUTHOR(S): Castro, Arnold R. [Reprint author]; Morrill, William E.; Shaw, Walter A.; Gale, David C.; Park, Mahin M.; Peregrino-Ferreira, Luiz A.; Bazzo, Maria L.; Pope,

Victoria
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of AIDS, STD, and TB Laboratory Research, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Rd., Atlanta, GA, 30333, USA
SOURCE: Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology, (July, 2000) Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 658-661. print.
ISSN: 1071-412X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Aug 2000
Last Updated on STN: 7 Jan 2002

AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test is a microflocculation test for syphilis that uses an **antigen** containing cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50 years, the preparation of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a VDRL **antigen** using synthetic tetramyristoyl cardiolipin and synthetic **1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine** (lecithin) was as specific in detecting syphilis as a VDRL **antigen** made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a VDRL **antigen** made with natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compounds, with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL **antigen**. Because this **antigen** is the basic ingredient in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL **antigen** should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:721330 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:22865
TITLE: Stimulation of Enveloped Virus Infection by .beta.-Amyloid Fibrils
AUTHOR(S): Wojtowicz, Woj M.; Farzan, Michael; Joyal, John L.; Carter, Kara; Babcock, Gregory J.; Israel, David I.; Sodroski, Joseph; Mirzabekov, Tajib
CORPORATE SOURCE: Praecis Pharm., Inc., Waltham, MA, 0245104100, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (2002), 277(38), 35019-35024
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
PUBLISHER: American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Alzheimer's disease is characterized by deposition of .beta.-amyloid peptide (A.beta.) into plaques in the brain, leading to neuronal toxicity and dementia. Human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) infection of the central nervous system can also cause a dementia, and amyloid deposition in the central nervous system is significantly higher in HIV-1-infected individuals compared with uninfected controls. Here we report that A.beta. fibrils stimulated, by 5-20-fold, infection of target cells expressing CD4 and an appropriate coreceptor by multiple HIV-1 isolates but did not permit infection of cells lacking these receptors. A.beta. enhanced infection at the stage of virus attachment or entry into the cell. A.beta. fibrils also stimulated infection by amphotrophic Moloney leukemia virus, herpes simplex virus, and viruses pseudotyped with the envelope glycoprotein of vesicular stomatitis virus. Other synthetic

fibril-forming peptides similarly enhanced viral infection and may be useful in gene delivery applications utilizing retroviral vectors. These data suggest that A.beta. deposition may increase the vulnerability of the central nervous system to enveloped viral infection and that amyloidogenic peptides could be useful in enhancing gene transfer by enveloped viral vectors.

REFERENCE COUNT: 50 THERE ARE 50 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:185399 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:229029
TITLE: Method for precipitating mono and multiple layers of organophosphoric and organophosphonic acids and the salts thereof in addition to use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Hofer, Rolf; Pawlak, Michael; Textor, Marcus; Schuermann-Mader, Eveline; Ehrat, Markus; Tosatti, Samuele
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zeptosens A.-G., Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 88 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002020873	A2	20020314	WO 2001-EP10077	20010831
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2001089859	A5	20020322	AU 2001-89859	20010831
EP 1315968	A2	20030604	EP 2001-969680	20010831
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 2003186914	A1	20031002	US 2003-363555	20030305

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CH 2000-1732 A 20000905
WO 2001-EP10077 W 20010831

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:229029

AB The invention relates to a method for pptg. mono or multiple layers of organophosphosphoric acids of general formula (I(A)) Y-B-OPO3 H2 (IA) or organophosphonic acids of general formula (I(B)) Y-B-PO3 H2 (IB) and the salts thereof, wherein B is an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, hetaryl or hetaryl-alkyl-radical and Y is hydrogen or a functional group from the hydroxy, carboxy, amino, optionally low-alkyl- substituted mono or dialkylamino series, thiol, or a neg. acid group from the ester, phosphate, phosphonate, sulfate, sulfonate, maleimide, succinimidyl, epoxy, acrylate series. A biol., biochem. or synthetic indicator element can be coupled to B or Y as addn. or substitution reaction, whereby compds. can also be added imparting on the substrate surface a resistance against protein absorption and/or cell adhesion and in the B chain can be, optionally, composed of one or more ethylene oxide groups rather than one or more CH2 groups. According to the invention, said pptn. occurs on the surfaces of the substrates of pure or mixed oxides, nitrides or carbides of metals and semi-conductors. The invention is characterized in that the

water-sol. salts composed of formula (IA) or (IB) are used to treat said surfaces, esp. the surfaces of sensor platforms, implants and medical accessory devices. The invention also relates to the use thereof as part of coated sensor platforms, implants and medical accessory devices in addn. to novel organophosphosphoric acids and organophosphonic acids themselves. The optionally substituted compds. of general formula (IA) and (IB), wherein the groups B and Y have the above mentioned designations i.e. optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, hetaryl or hetaryl, are equally called organophosphoric acids or phosphonic acids.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:881429 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:41088
TITLE: Method for detecting syphilis using synthetic **antigens**
INVENTOR(S): Pope, Victoria; Castro, Arnold R.; Morrill, William E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Government of the United States of America, Represented by the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000075666	A1	20001214	WO 2000-US15828	20000608
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1185872	A1	20020313	EP 2000-939708	20000608
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 2000011449	A	20020319	BR 2000-11449	20000608
JP 2003501662	T2	20030114	JP 2001-501890	20000608

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-138192P P 19990609
WO 2000-US15828 W 20000608

AB An **antigen** compn. and method for the detection of antibodies to Treponema pallidum and the diagnosis of syphilis are described. The **antigen** compn. contains synthetic cardiolipin and synthetic lecithin. The **antigen** compn. may addnl. contain cholesterol and an alc. The **antigen** compn. is useful as an immunoreagent in immunoassays for the detection of antibodies assocd. with T. pallidum infection. The methods are sensitive and specific for T. pallidum infection.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:537109 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:128134
TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the **antigen** used by the venereal disease research

laboratory test for serodiagnosis of syphilis

AUTHOR(S): Castro, Arnold R.; Morrill, William E.; Shaw, Walter A.; Gale, David C.; Park, Mahin M.; Peregrino-Ferreira, Luiz A.; Bazzo, Maria L.; Pope, Victoria

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of AIDS, STD, and TB Laboratory Research, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, 30333, USA

SOURCE: Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology (2000), 7(4), 658-661
CODEN: CDIMEN; ISSN: 1071-412X

PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The Venereal Disease Research Lab. (VDRL) test is a microflocculation test for syphilis that uses an **antigen** contg. cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50 yr, the prepn. of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a VDRL **antigen** using synthetic tetramyristoyl cardiolipin and synthetic **1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine** (lecithin) was as specific in detecting syphilis as a VDRL **antigen** made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 diln. more than a titer obtained with a VDRL **antigen** made with natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compds., with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL **antigen**. Because this **antigen** is the basic ingredient in the prepn. of non-treponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL **antigen** should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000425594 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20342558 PubMed ID: 10882668

TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the **antigen** used by the venereal disease research laboratory test for serodiagnosis of syphilis.

AUTHOR: Castro A R; Morrill W E; Shaw W A; Gale D C; Park M M; Peregrino-Ferreira L A; Bazzo M L; Pope V

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of AIDS, STD, and TB Laboratory Research, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, USA.. ajc5@cdc.gov

SOURCE: CLINICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY IMMUNOLOGY, (2000 Jul) 7 (4) 658-61.
Journal code: 9421292. ISSN: 1071-412X.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200009

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000922
Last Updated on STN: 20000922
Entered Medline: 20000912

AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test is a microflocculation test for syphilis that uses an **antigen** containing cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50

years, the preparation of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a VDRL **antigen** using synthetic tetramyristoyl cardiolipin and synthetic **1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine** (lecithin) was as specific in detecting syphilis as a VDRL **antigen** made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a VDRL **antigen** made with natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compounds, with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL **antigen**. Because this **antigen** is the basic ingredient in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL **antigen** should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 9 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-636677 [60] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-174068
TITLE: Preparation of liposomes useful as delivery vehicles of encapsulated substances, comprises mixing a liposome-forming lipid, a water-miscible organic solvent, and an aqueous medium.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): LI, X; MEERS, P R; PERKINS, W R; POLOZOVA, A; TONG, S
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ELAN-N) ELAN PHARM INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 101
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2003059280	A2	20030724	(200360)*	EN	47

RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2003059280	A2	WO 2003-US377	20030108

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-346287P 20020109
AN 2003-636677 [60] WPIDS
AB WO2003059280 A UPAB: 20030919
NOVELTY - Preparation of liposomes comprises mixing at least one liposome-forming lipid, a water-miscible organic solvent, and an aqueous medium (Y) to form a gel (a1) or a liquid (a2) containing the gel particles without creation of any gas/aqueous phase boundary, and then mixing (a1) or (a2) with aqueous medium (Z1) to directly form the liposomes, or to form a curd or curdy substance followed by mixing with an aqueous medium (Z2).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Preparation of liposomes optionally comprising at least one biological substance comprises:

(1) process (A), comprising:

(a) mixing at least one liposome-forming lipid, a water-miscible organic solvent, aqueous medium (Y), and optionally at least one biological substance to form a clear gel (a1) or a liquid (a2) containing the gel particles without creation of any gas/aqueous phase boundary; and

(b) mixing (a1) or (a2) with aqueous medium (Z1) and optionally at least one biological substance ((a1) or (a2) comprises at least one acidic phospholipid (30 - 100 wt.%));

(2) process (B) comprising mixing (a1) or (a2) with (Z1) to form a curd or curdy substance followed by mixing with an aqueous medium (Z2) and optionally at least one biological substance;

(3) process (C) comprising cooling (a1) or (a2) to form a waxy substance followed by mixing with (Z1) and optionally at least one biological substance; or

(4) process (D), comprising mixing (a1) or (a2) with (Z1) and optionally at least one biological substance to form a curd or curdy substance followed by mixing with (Z2).

USE - As delivery vehicles of encapsulated substances, for transfection of eukaryotic cells and transformation of prokaryotic cells useful in gene therapy and for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes.

ADVANTAGE - The method is simple, generates primarily small liposomes of relatively homogeneous particle size with a high entrapment efficiency, and can encapsulate the biological substance without subjecting it to any harsh condition e.g. high temperatures or solvents that could damage the biological substance. The method requires a relatively short preparation time and is operable in a wide range of temperatures. The method uses organic solvents (e.g. ethanol) of relatively low toxicities and hence does not pose any significant toxicity hazard even when the liposomes contain a residual amount of the organic solvent. The method provides rapid production of liposomes at low costs, and can be easily controlled and modified.

Dwg.0/18

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 9 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000255565 EMBASE

TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the **antigen** used by the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory test for serodiagnosis of syphilis.

AUTHOR: Castro A.R.; Morrill W.E.; Shaw W.A.; Gale D.C.; Park M.M.; Peregrino- Ferreira L.A.; Bazzo M.L.; Pope V.

CORPORATE SOURCE: A.R. Castro, Div. of AIDS, STD, and TB Lab. Res., Centers for Dis. Control and Prev., Mail Stop D-13, 1600 Clifton Rd., Atlanta, GA 30333, United States. ajc@cdc.gov

SOURCE: Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology, (2000) 7/4 (658-661).
Refs: 13
ISSN: 1071-412X CODEN: CDIMEN

COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test is a microflocculation test for syphilis that uses an **antigen** containing cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50 years, the preparation of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a VDRL **antigen** using synthetic tetramyristoyl cardiolipin and synthetic **1-palmitoyl- 2-oleoyl-**

sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine
(lecithin) was as specific in detecting syphilis as a VDRL **antigen** made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a VDRL **antigen** made with natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compounds, with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL **antigen**. Because this **antigen** is the basic ingredient in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL **antigen** should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 9 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON ISI on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:523021 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 332AT
TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the **antigen** used by the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory Test for serodiagnosis of syphilis
AUTHOR: Castro A R (Reprint); Morrill W E; Shaw W A; Gale D C; Park M M; PeregrinoFerreira L A; Bazzo M L; Pope V
CORPORATE SOURCE: CTR DIS CONTROL & PREVENT, DIV AIDS STD, 1600 CLIFTON RD, MAIL STOP D-13, ATLANTA, GA 30333 (Reprint); CTR DIS CONTROL & PREVENT, TB LAB RES, ATLANTA, GA 30333; GEORGIA DEPT HUMAN RESOURCES LAB, ATLANTA, GA; AVANTI POLAR LIPIDS INC, ALABASTER, AL; UNIV FED SANTA CATARINA, FLORIANOPOLIS, SC, BRAZIL
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA; BRAZIL
SOURCE: CLINICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY IMMUNOLOGY, (JUL 2000) Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 658-661.
Publisher: AMER SOC MICROBIOLOGY, 1752 N ST NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036-2904.
ISSN: 1071-412X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: LIFE
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 13
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test is a microflocculation test for syphilis that uses an **antigen** containing cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol, For more than 50 years, the preparation of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range, In our studies, we found that a VDRL **antigen** using synthetic tetramyristoyl cardiolipin and synthetic **1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine** (lecithin) was as specific in detecting syphilis as a VDRL **antigen** made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a VDRL **antigen** made with natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compounds, with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL **antigen**, Because this **antigen** is the basic ingredient in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL **antigen** should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

=> s tetramyristoyl

L4 21 TETRAMYRISTOYL

=> rem dup l4
DUP IS NOT VALID HERE
The DELETE command is used to remove various items stored by the system.

To delete a saved query, saved answer set, saved L-number list, SDI request, batch request, mailing list, or user-defined cluster, format, or search field, enter the name. The name may include ? for left, right, or simultaneous left and right truncation.

Examples:

```
  DELETE BIO?/Q           - delete query names starting with BIO
  DELETE ?DRUG/A          - delete answer set names ending with DRUG
  DELETE ?ELEC?/L         - delete L-number lists containing ELEC
  DELETE ANTICOAG/S       - delete SDI request
  DELETE ENZYME/B         - delete batch request
  DELETE .MYCLUSTER       - delete user-defined cluster
  DELETE .MYFORMAT        - delete user-defined display format
  DELETE .MYFIELD         - delete user-defined search field
  DELETE NAMELIST MYLIST - delete mailing list
```

To delete an ordered document or an offline print, enter its number.

Examples:

```
  DELETE P123001C         - delete print request
  DELETE D134002C         - delete document order request
```

To delete an individual L-number or range of L-numbers, enter the L-number or L-number range. You may also enter DELETE LAST followed by a number, n, to delete the last n L-numbers. RENUMBER or NORENUMBER may also be explicitly specified to override the value of SET RENUMBER.

Examples:

```
  DELETE L21              - delete a single L-number
  DELETE L3-L6            - delete a range of L-numbers
  DELETE LAST 4           - delete the last 4 L-numbers
  DELETE L33-             - delete L33 and any higher L-number
  DELETE -L55             - delete L55 and any lower L-number
  DELETE L2-L6 RENUMBER - delete a range of L-numbers and
                            renumber remaining L-numbers
  DELETE RENUMBER         - renumber L-numbers after deletion of
                            intermediate L-numbers
```

Entire sets of saved items, SDI requests, batch requests, user-defined items, or E-numbers can be deleted.

Examples:

```
  DELETE SAVED/Q - delete all saved queries
  DELETE SAVED/A - delete all saved answer sets
  DELETE SAVED/L - delete all saved L-number lists
  DELETE SAVED   - delete all saved queries, answer sets,
                   and L-number lists
  DELETE SAVED/S - delete all SDI requests
  DELETE SAVED/B - delete all batch requests
```

```
  DELETE CLUSTER - delete all user-defined clusters
  DELETE FORMAT  - delete all user-defined display formats
  DELETE FIELD   - delete all user-defined search fields
  DELETE SELECT  - delete all E-numbers
  DELETE HISTORY - delete all L-numbers and restart the
                   session at L1

To delete an entire multifile SDI request, enter DELETE and
the name of the request.  To delete a component from the
multifile SDI, enter DELETE and the name of the component.

=> dup rem l4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5            9 DUP REM L4 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l5 ibib abs

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 9  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2002:770059  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          137:284348
TITLE:                    Method of administering liposomal encapsulated taxane
INVENTOR(S):              Rahman, Aquilur
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Neopharm, Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   U.S., 4 pp.
                          CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   2
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------      ---------------  --------
     US 6461637         B1   20021008      US 2000-654250   20000901
     US 2003035830      A1   20030220      US 2002-266030   20021007
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                  US 1998-108509   A1 19980701
                                        US 2000-654250   A1 20000901
AB   Method is disclosed for the treatment of cancer comprising administration
     of liposomal encapsulated taxane.  Liposomal-encapsulated taxane or an
     antineoplastic deriv. thereof or a mixt. thereof is provided which is used
     to effect a therapeutically enhanced method of treating cancer.  The
     liposomal encapsulated paclitaxel allows for administration to a patient
     in less than one hour.
REFERENCE COUNT:          1     THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
                                RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT


=> d l5 ibib abs 1-9

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 9  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2002:770059  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          137:284348
TITLE:                    Method of administering liposomal encapsulated taxane
INVENTOR(S):              Rahman, Aquilur
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Neopharm, Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   U.S., 4 pp.
                          CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   2
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
```

US 6461637	B1	20021008	US 2000-654250	20000901
US 2003035830	A1	20030220	US 2002-266030	20021007

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-108509 A1 19980701
US 2000-654250 A1 20000901

AB Method is disclosed for the treatment of cancer comprising administration of liposomal encapsulated taxane. Liposomal-encapsulated taxane or an antineoplastic deriv. thereof or a mixt. thereof is provided which is used to effect a therapeutically enhanced method of treating cancer. The liposomal encapsulated paclitaxel allows for administration to a patient in less than one hour.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:356065 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:75400
TITLE: Study of Langmuir-Blodgett phospholipidic films deposited on surface enhanced Raman scattering active gold nanoparticle monolayers
AUTHOR(S): Bernard, S.; Felidj, N.; Truong, S.; Peretti, P.; Levi, G.; Aubard, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Objects Complexes et Interfaces d'Interet Biologique, FRE CNRS 2303, Universite Rene Descartes-Paris 5, Paris, 75 270/06, Fr.
SOURCE: Biopolymers (2002), Volume Date 2001-2002, 61(3), 314-318
CODEN: BIPMAA; ISSN: 0006-3525
PUBLISHER: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Surface enhanced Raman scattering (SERS) was used to study phospholipid monolayers transferred by the Langmuir-Blodgett (LB) technique to SERS active substrates. These substrates, which were constituted of gold colloidal nanoparticles bound to polysilane films grafted onto glass plates, showed a uniform and homogeneous layer with strong interacting particles as revealed from UV-visible extinction spectra and at. force microscopy images. Laser excitation at 632.8 nm within the red part of the localized surface plasmon resonance leads to intense and reproducible SERS spectra of trans-1,2-bis(4-pyridyl)ethylene (BPE). From SERS measurements at different pHs it was possible to det. the apparent pK.alpha. of BPE adsorbed on gold-coated silanized substrates in the absence and presence of one LB monomol. layer of phospholipids. These SERS titrns. allowed the estn. of the pH at the metal-LB film interface.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:881429 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:41088
TITLE: Method for detecting syphilis using synthetic antigens
INVENTOR(S): Pope, Victoria; Castro, Arnold R.; Morrill, William E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Government of the United States of America, Represented by the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000075666	A1	20001214	WO 2000-US15828	20000608
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1185872	A1	20020313	EP 2000-939708	20000608
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 2000011449	A	20020319	BR 2000-11449	20000608
JP 2003501662	T2	20030114	JP 2001-501890	20000608
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-138192P P	19990609
			WO 2000-US15828 W	20000608

AB An antigen compn. and method for the detection of antibodies to Treponema pallidum and the diagnosis of syphilis are described. The antigen compn. contains synthetic cardiolipin and synthetic lecithin. The antigen compn. may addnl. contain cholesterol and an alc. The antigen compn. is useful as an immunoreagent in immunoassays for the detection of antibodies assocd. with T. pallidum infection. The methods are sensitive and specific for T. pallidum infection.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:334114 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000334114
TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the antigen used by the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory test for serodiagnosis of syphilis.
AUTHOR(S): Castro, Arnold R. [Reprint author]; Morrill, William E.; Shaw, Walter A.; Gale, David C.; Park, Mahin M.; Peregrino-Ferreira, Luiz A.; Bazzo, Maria L.; Pope, Victoria
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of AIDS, STD, and TB Laboratory Research, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Rd., Atlanta, GA, 30333, USA
SOURCE: Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology, (July, 2000) Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 658-661. print.
ISSN: 1071-412X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Aug 2000
Last Updated on STN: 7 Jan 2002

AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test is a microflocculation test for syphilis that uses an antigen containing cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50 years, the preparation of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a VDRL antigen using synthetic **tetramyristoyl** cardiolipin and synthetic 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (lecithin) was as specific in detecting syphilis as a VDRL antigen made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a VDRL antigen made with

natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compounds, with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL antigen. Because this antigen is the basic ingredient in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL antigen should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:383663 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199699106019
TITLE: An improved method of encapsulation of doxorubicin in liposomes: Pharmacological, toxicological and therapeutic evaluation.
AUTHOR(S): Gokhale, P. C.; Radhakrishnan, B.; Husain, S. R.; Abernethy, D. R.; Sacher, R.; Dritschilo, A.; Rahman, A. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Georgetown Univ. Med. Cent., Dep. Radiology, Preclinical Sci. Build., Rom GD-9, 3900 Reservoir Road, Washington, DC 20007, USA
SOURCE: British Journal of Cancer, (1996) Vol. 74, No. 1, pp. 43-48.
CODEN: BJCAAI. ISSN: 0007-0920.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Aug 1996
Last Updated on STN: 26 Aug 1996

AB We describe here an improved method of encapsulating doxorubicin in liposomes using phosphatidylcholine, cholesterol and synthetic **tetramyristoyl** cardiolipin. With this new composition of lipids the entrapment of doxorubicin was found to be gt 90%. Cytotoxicity studies using vincristine-resistant HL-60/ VCR leukaemia cells showed that liposome-encapsulated doxorubicin reverses multidrug resistance 5-fold compared with conventional doxorubicin and at levels equivalent to that obtained using liposomes with natural cardiolipin. In normal mice, liposome-encapsulated doxorubicin was much less toxic than the conventional drug. A dose of 25 mg kg-1 i.v. of conventional doxorubicin produced 100% mortality in mice by day 14, whereas liposomal doxorubicin exhibited only 10% mortality by day 60. Liposomal doxorubicin demonstrated enhanced anti-tumour activity against murine ascitic L1210 leukaemia compared with conventional doxorubicin. At a dose of 25 mg kg-1, liposomal doxorubicin increased the median life span with 12 of 18 long-term (60 days) survivors compared with only 3 of 18 with conventional drug. Mice injected i.v. with liposomal doxorubicin had plasma levels of 44-fold higher than conventional doxorubicin, producing significantly higher (P lt 0.02) area under the plasma concentration curve. An altered tissue distribution was also observed with liposomal doxorubicin; cardiac tissue demonstrating at least 2-fold lower levels with liposomal doxorubicin probably accounting for its lower toxicity. This altered pharmacokinetics of liposome-encapsulated doxorubicin, providing enhanced therapeutic advantage and the ability to modulate multidrug resistance, could be useful in a clinical setting.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:503853 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:103853
TITLE: Ellipsometric and fluorescence microscopic investigations of a cyclam derivative at the air/water interface
AUTHOR(S): Ducharme, D.; Salesse, C.; Leblanc, R. M.; Meller, P.; Mertesdorf, C.; Ringsdorf, H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Cent. Rech. Photobiophys., Univ. Quebec, Trois-Rivieres, QC, G9A 5H7, Can.
SOURCE: Langmuir (1993), 9(8), 2145-50
CODEN: LANGD5; ISSN: 0743-7463
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A cyclam deriv. bearing 4 aliph. chain substituents exhibits (like many amphiphiles) liq.-expanded as well as solid phases. In contrast to the classical amphiphiles, the surface pressure-area (.pi.-A) isotherm shows a bumplike shape at the beginning of the phase transition for which the amplitude is a function of the compression speed. Ellipsometry (which is very sensitive to the monolayer phys. state changes) and fluorescence microscopy (which has contributed significantly to the understanding of the phenomena occurring in the phase transition region) were used to study the monolayer behavior of N,N',N'',N'''-**tetramyristoyl** -substituted 1,4,8,11-tetraazacyclotetradecane at the air/water interface. In the liq.-expanded state (independent of the compression speed), the film is homogeneous and remains as such until either the max. amplitude of the bump is reached or the beginning of the plateau sets in. Thereafter, the phase transition and solid state show domains for which the sizes, shapes, and orientation depend on the compression speed. Homogeneous diamondlike shape domains with preferred orientation appear at low compression speeds (1.0 and 3.5 .ANG.2/(mol..min)) whereas random orientation of heterogeneous domains prevails at higher compression rates (.gtoreq.7 .ANG.2 mol-1 min-1). The ellipsometric measurements are also characterized by their dependence upon the compression rates that change the optical properties of the surface. Increased light intensity at compensation is explained in terms of surface anisotropy.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:435385 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:35385
TITLE: Effect of acyl chain composition on salt-induced lamellar to inverted hexagonal phase transitions in cardiolipin
AUTHOR(S): Sankaram, M. B.; Powell, Gary L.; Marsh, Derek
CORPORATE SOURCE: Abt. Spektrosk., Max-Planck-Inst. Biophys. Chem., Goettingen, D-3400, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (1989), 980(3), 389-92
CODEN: BBACAQ; ISSN: 0006-3002
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Salt-induced fluid lamellar (L.alpha.) to inverted hexagonal (HII) phase transitions were studied in diphosphatidylglycerols (cardiolipins) with different acyl chain compns., using 31P NMR spectroscopy. Cardiolipins with 4 myristoyl chains, **tetramyristoyl** cardiolipin (TMCL), and with 4 oleoyl chains, tetraoleoyl cardiolipin (TOCL), were synthesized chem. TMCL underwent a thermotropic lamellar gel to lamellar liq.-cryst. phase transition at 33-35.degree.. This lipid exhibited an axially sym. 31P-NMR spectrum corresponding to a lamellar phase at all NaCl concns. between 0 and 6M. In the case of TOCL, formation of an HII phase was induced by salt concns. of .gtoreq.3.5M NaCl. These observations, taken together with earlier findings that bovine heart cardiolipin aq. dispersions adopt an HII phase at salt concns. .gtoreq.1.5M NaCl indicate that increasing unsatn. and length of the acyl chains favor formation of the HII phase in diphosphatidylglycerols.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN DUPLICATE 6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:269702 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198478006182; BA78:6182
TITLE: ALTERATION OF THE PHOSPHO LIPID COMPOSITION OF

STAPHYLOCOCCUS-AUREUS IN RESPONSE TO THE LACK OF THE CELL WALL.

AUTHOR(S): KARIYAMA R [Reprint author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP MICROBIOL, OKAYAMA UNIV MED SCH

SOURCE: Okayama Igakkai Zasshi, (1983) Vol. 95, No. 3-4, pp. 295-304.
CODEN: OIZAAV. ISSN: 0030-1558.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

FILE SEGMENT: BA

LANGUAGE: JAPANESE

AB To elucidate why cardiolipin increases markedy in S. aureus which lack cell walls, the phase transition temperature (PTT) of cardiolipin (CL) was determined and compared with that of a major phospholipid, phosphatidylglycerol (PG). CL was synthesized from dimyristoyl PG and dipalmitoyl PG with the aid of phospholipase D prepared from cabbages and was purified by chromatography. Analysis by differential scanning calorimetry showed that the PTT of dimyristoyl PG, **tetramyristoyl** CL, dipalmitoyl PG and tetrapalmitoyl CL were 25.0, 47.0, 40.5 and 62.2.degree. C, respectively. A mixture of the 2 phospholipids showed a higher PTT than PG alone, but lower than CL alone. In the presence of divalent cations, especially Ca2+, the PTT of CL increased more than that of PG. Thus, cardiolipin can increase membrane rigidity and S. aureus may increase membrane cardiolipin content to compensate for the loss of mechanical protection due to a lack of a cell wall.

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1953:34802 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 47:34802

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 47:5888d-g

TITLE: Synthesis of enantiomorphic .alpha.-biphosphatidic acids

AUTHOR(S): Baer, Erich

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Toronto, Can.

SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (1952), 198, 853-9
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB cf. C.A. 45, 7522b. PhOP(O)Cl2 (0.005 mole) in 0.06 mole anhyd. pyridine added to 0.01 mole of D-1,2-distearin, D-1,2-dipalmitin, or D-1,2-dimyristin in 0.6 mole anhyd. pyridine at 30.degree., the mixt. let stand 24 hrs. at room temp., treated gradually with 5 moles ice water, filtered, washed with water, and dried over NaOH in vacuo yielded almost quantitatively the bisphosphatidic Ph esters (from C6H6-99% EtOH, 3:2, or Me2CO). The esters (0.003 mole), in 0.7 mole CHCl3 and 0.35 mole EtOH, shaken 1-2 hrs. with 0.002 mole Pt oxide under an initial H pressure of 40-50 cm. water, the H replaced by N, the catalyst removed, the solvents distd. off in vacuo (bath temp. 20-30.degree.), and the residue dried in vacuo over solid NaOH yielded almost theoretically the bis(L-.alpha.-glyceryl)phosphoric acids; acyl group, m.p., sintering p., [.alpha.]D (c 4, C6H6), and temp. given: tetrastearoyl, 69.5-70.5.degree., 68.degree., 6.2, 24.degree.; tetrapalmitoyl, 62-3.degree., 61.degree., 6.7.degree., 23.degree.; **tetramyristoyl**, 49-50.degree., 46.degree., 7.5.degree., 22.degree..

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WEST Search History

DATE: Wednesday, November 19, 2003

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L8	L6 and tetramyristoyl	0	L8
L7	L6 and syphilis	0	L7
L6	1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine	38	L6
L5	L4 and phosphocholine	0	L5
L4	L1 and syphilis	97	L4
L3	tetramyristoyl and syphilis	0	L3
L2	tetramyristoyl	4	L2
L1	tetramyristoyl cardiolipin	1438	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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☐ 1. 20030035830 . 07 Oct 02. 20 Feb 03. Method of administering liposomal encapsulated taxane. Rahman, Aquilur. 424/450; 514/449 A61K031/337 A61K009/127.

☐ 2. 20020120096 . 27 Feb 02. 29 Aug 02. Amphiphilic compounds having a dendritic branch structure. Tsuchida, Eishun, et al. 528/332; 528/425 C08G069/26 C08G065/34.

☐ 3. 6461637 . 01 Sep 00; 08 Oct 02. Method of administering liposomal encapsulated taxane. Rahman; Aquilur. 424/450; 514/449 514/510. A61K009/127.

☐ 4. 6146659 . 01 Jul 98; 14 Nov 00. Method of administering liposomal encapsulated taxane. Rahman; Aquilur. 424/450; 514/449 514/510. A61K009/127.

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Terms	Documents
tetramyristoyl	4

Previous Page Next Page

Generate Collection | Print

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Terms	Documents
1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine	38

Previous Page Next Page

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☐ 11. 20030054037 . 17 Jun 02. 20 Mar 03. Pharmaceutical compositions of adsorbates of amorphous drug. Babcock, Walter C., et al. 424/486; A61K009/14.

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Previous Page Next Page

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Terms	Documents
1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine	38

Previous Page Next Page

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Terms	Documents
1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine	38

Previous Page Next Page

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☐ 31. 5756355 . 27 Dec 94; 26 May 98. Lipid membrane sensors. Lang; Holger, et al. 435/7.21; 204/194 204/400 204/403.06 204/403.08 204/403.1 204/415 204/416 204/418 422/82.01 422/82.02 422/82.03 435/287.1 435/287.2 436/151 436/501 436/525 436/806. G01N033/53 G01N033/553 G01N027/00 G01N027/26.

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Previous Page Next Page